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prophets, priests and even Satan receive their dues in the course of this book, though "the chronicler had never seen a prophet" (p. 241).

Book IV. interprets the history from 2 Chron. 10 to the end of that book in ten chapters. It must be said for Professor Bennett, that he enlivens his characters, and so pictures the scenes as to make to pass before us the panorama of the kingdom of Judah, from the division of the kingdom down to the fall of Jerusalem. Though somewhat speculative as to the times of the chronicler, he has given us a genuine contribution to the material on Chronicles.

PRICE.

How to Read the Prophets. Being the prophecies arranged chronologically in their historical settings with explanations, map, and glossary. By Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, B.D. Part. III. Jeremiah. Pages 1-288. Price \$1.50. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

There have been previously published two other volumes, one dealing with the smaller pre-exilian prophets and the other with Isaiah. The idea of this book is most excellent and the execution of the idea is very satisfactory. The first division of the book contains an arrangement of Jeremiah's prophecies in chronological order, the poetical portions being printed in blank verse with carefully selected captions for the various sections. The more obscure verses are indicated in black type and receive brief explanation in the appendix. The second division includes a presentation of the ideas of Jeremiah in their historical setting, the material being arranged in chapters to correspond with the text which makes up the contents of division one. These supplementary chapters explain the material of division one. Perhaps, nowhere, not even in Cheyne's "Jeremiah and His Times," will the ordinary reader find a better presentation of the work of Jeremiah, a prophet whose utterances have received far too little attention from the average student of the Old Testament. One could suggest no better book than this to put in the hands of Bible classes for the study of Jeremiah. The chapter in division three, or Jeremiah's Religious Conceptions, though brief is very suggestive. "A true patriot, animated with deepest feelings for suffering, he was obliged to separate himself so entirely from all the temporary forms of truth and patriotism, and to attach himself all the more firmly to the truth that abides and the city that continues, whose architect and builder is God. He believed in Providence: God was for him no absentee deity. God would vindicate himself and finally triumph over every opposing power. With such beliefs, no wonder that Jeremiah lived and died as he did." Mr. Blake has not gone far enough. There remains yet to be published that presentation of the prophets which will make them live in these modern days as they certainly lived in ancient times. What will be the characteristic of this presentation? Perhaps at another time we may have the time and space to consider the answer to this question.

W. R. H.